Special Correspondence;

Near Garcia, Sierra Madre Moun-

tains, Mexico, Sept. 13 .- The Brigham

where good ranches might be made.
The grass at this season of the year
and apparently at all seasons is unlimited and there is plenty of water
in the creek or river. We were now

in the creek or river. We were now in the mountains, and the scenery was

beautiful. The trials at Nogales, the deserts with their bad water in Arizo-

na were all forgotten and "sublime," "beautiful," "grand" were words fre-

partment has likewise been busy tak-

on the 7th we left the river and turn-

ing to the left struck over the moun-tains towards the Casas Grandes. We

crossed several summits the altitudes

of which were as follows, in order: 7,125 feet, 7,260, 7,290 feet barometric

measure, and about five miles from the last one reached the river. Al' over these mountains the feed is excellent. Much of the land, so we learned, is owned by the Standard Oil company, and is not stocked.

For several days we had some rain, just enough to wet the grass well, but

on the 8th a dówn-pour came. It was a typical tropical shower, lasting per-

haps an hour. As a result some slept in wet blankets, and all realized

more fully the care necessary to pro-

We reached the river at Pratt's ranch,

but turned to the right up a little ra-vine and came to William's ranch,

where Brother Martin Harris kindly invited us to camp over Sunday and enjoy with him his green corn which

rible tragedy in which Sister Thomp-son and son eighteen years old were

killed, and another son fourteen years was wounded by Apache Indians. The

Indians, it seems, had been lurking around for several days awaiting an

opportunity, and when Brother Themp-son was away they pounced down on the

enseless mother and children with above results. Mrs. Thompson was in the house, but ran out when wounded. She was recaptured and her head beat-en to a jelly with a large stone. The

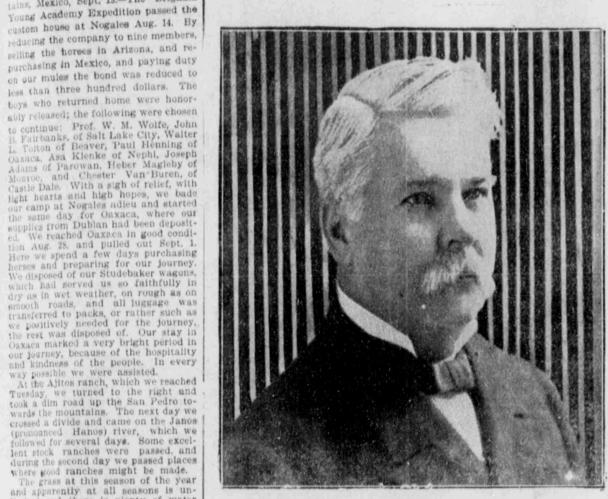
was just now in roasting ears. Pratt's ranch, it will be remembered,

AMID THE RUINS OF MEXICO

President Benjamin Cluff of Utah Writes of Them.

Visit to Some of the Great Caves that were Homes for Ancient Peoples, Whose Careers are Matters of Great Uncertainty to the Races of Today-Description of the Crude and Wonderful Ollas and Speculation as to Their Purpose-Crumbling Dykes and Terraces-The Cave Dwellers and Mound Builders Were Special Watchers of Them.

GOV. SAYERS OF TEXAS.



One of the busiest men in America today is Hon, Joseph D. Sayers, governor of the Lone Star State, who personally is managing the titanic task of relieving the sufferers in Galveston's unprecedented disaster. Already many thousands in cash have been raised in Texas and elsewhere, and carloads of provisions, clothing, tents and bedding are speeding Gulfward,

beautiful, "grand" were words frequently on our lips as we would turn a bend or come over a ridge and obtain a full view of some little valley surrounded by tall pines and covered with green grass sprinkled here and there with flowers of various colors. These mountains at this time of the year are the botanists' paradise, and in consequence our botanical department has been very busy. They are the hunters' paradise as well, and our culinary de-

e have spent some time in examining

ne ruins found there.
The first cave we entered is situated The first cave we entered is situated up a little gorge or ravine a quarter of a mile from the river. The cliffs in which this and two other caves are situated must be a hundred feet high, and almost perpendicular. The gorge is well wooded and at its top a few yards from the caves very rugged. The mouth of the caves very rugged. the cave where the first well was built measured thirty-five feet three inches wide and about fifteen feet high. The greatest depth was ninety-three feet and the greatest width one 'hundred twelve and one-half feet. At all places except near the outer edges a man

except near the outer edges a man could walk without fear of striking his head on the roof and in most places the roof was twelve feet from the floor. Near the center of the cave but a little to the right was a natural column support, giving the whole an appearance of safety. There were six well-preserved from all built of a kind of cement, and plastered inside. The floors were cement. In some of the rooms in the back end the floor was raised six or eight inches forming a kind of bed. The doors were invariably small, just large enough for a large person to crawl in, and in some cases this door was the only opening, in others a smaller opening was made near the ceiling or roof only opening, in others a smaller open-ing was made near the ceiling or roof of the cave. In one room the door had been partially closed up as though made too large at first. The measurements of some of the rooms are as follows: First, 12 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; sec-ond, this was in such a ruined state we could not set correct measurements.

RUINED WHARVES AT GALVESTON.

wounded boy escaped by crawling in a chicken coop, and saved his little sister, six years old, by taking her with him. While the Indians looted the house these two came to Williams' ranch, two miles away, and gave the alarm. The Indians were never punished.

Two or three miles from Williams' ranch brought us to Cane Valley where we have spent some time in examining. floor was covered with cement. Sixth, 26 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in.

The outer wall, or wall facing the entrance of the cave, was circular. In all the rooms the back part or side of the cave formed one wall, and the roof of the cave formed the ceiling. In the space between the rooms and the opening of the cave six ollas or large jars had been built, the bottoms or bases of cement and the sides of mud and grassed twisted together and laid roll on roll and plastered inside and out. The diameters at the base ranged from 4 ft. 11 in. to 5 ft. 7 in., and when com good sized vase. One can only surmise their use. Probably corn or supplies were stored in them, and some may have

A few yards away from the first was another cave, the mouth of which was walled up, but having a door and several smaller holes which, looked like port holes. We called it therefore Fort Cave. The door was shaped thus: T. The cave was 88 ft. deep and only about 14 ft. 10 in. wide at its widest part, except at the mouth where it measured

A third cave a few yards further up had rooms in it, but in such a state as to render measurements impossible.

Up the gulch, in fact, in all guiches

and water draws we found terraces or evidence that there had at one time been of some of the rooms are as follows:
First, 12 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; second, this was in such a ruined state we could not get correct measurements; third, 19 feet 6 inches by 19 feet. The door was 2 ft. 9 in, by 1 ft. 11 in., and was the only opening in the room.

The soil was leveled down and made

to hold the moisture that the things planted might grow. Others reason that in some of the terraces there would not be more than a few square yards of soil, and as there was plenty of good river bottom it is impossible to believe an intelligent people would go to all this work for the small garden patch. They assert therefore that the work for They assert therefore that the main ob ect in view was the retention of the water for the good of the larger valleys below, which also were thickly popu-lated. These dikes formed a thousand lated. These dikes formed a thousand little reservoirs, each one of which held back its quota of water which percolated through the porous soil and gradually and in the proper quantities reached the farms below. The cave dwellers and those who inhabited the numerous mounds were detailed to watch the dikes and keep them in repair.

Whichever theory is true or whether both or neither may be correct the fact still remains that all through the mountain incalculable labor has been performed in terracing or diking the ravines and water draws and these terraces do aid in retaining the water which pour down in the rainy season,

other cave which, in many respects, is the most interesting yet visited. It is situated a hundred yards perhaps from the main canyon and two hundred feet above the level of the two caves with the river. In fact it is two caves with one mouth, there being a partition which comes nearly to the outside. The deepest arm was 161 feet, the other measured 61 feet 6 inches; width of cave at the mouth was 61 feet 3 inches; hight of roof, 18 feet. This sloped until at the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early about the farthest extensive was early should be supported by the farthest extensive was early about the farthest extensive was early to be supported by the farthest extensive was early to the support of the farthest extensive was early to the early of the supported by th the farthest extremity it was only about 4 feet. There were many rooms, but mostly in ruins, not from the weather, but from the hand of man—perhaps civilized man. At the mouth stood a large Alla made of cement mixed with grass, l apparently roll upon roll, and plas-ed inside and out. It measured 29 t 8 inches in and 4 feet 2 inches at upper opening. It stands 11 feet hee high.

thus reserving them for the dryer

Further up the river we came to an-

The walls of the rooms are all of ce-ment, but not mixed with grass. At the corner of one room is a wooden post in a good state of preservation. The ound plan des not show many rooms a complete state of ruin, but only in a complete state of ruln, but only those measurably preserved. On the walls of one room now torn down were hieroglyphics and pictures, perhaps giving an account of the occupation of the cave. One picture was that of a horse or mule with two men riding it.

From Cave Valley we came to Garcia,

where, in a mound which we excavated we found some valuable specimens of ancient implements and ollas.

We are gratified to learn from the ustom authorities at Nogales that or-lers have come from Mexico to permit of our property to pass in free of duty and free of bond. This is doubtless due to the influence

of some of our friends at home.
Our next postoffice address is Duran-

BENJAMIN CLUFF JR.

A VISIT TO HEIDELBERG CASTLE

The following extracts are from a | have been Heidelberg without them. letter recently received from a Utah boy, giving a description of his visit to the famous Castle of Heidelberg, Germany

"The fourteenth day of July saw me at Berlin, where I stayed over night, and the next morning at 7:30 I wended my way to the Anhalter Bahnhof or railway station, and boarded the train for Frankfurt on Main.

"From Berlin to Frankfurt is a 12hour ride in a German fast train, and I believe it would be a difficult matter to find a more disagreeable, monotonous or dustier ride this side the Sahara, It is one continual stretch of plain for about the first nine hours, and one is ready for the mountains (such as they are) when they appear in sight.

The mountains-or hills-appear a little this side of Wurtemberg (the birth place of Luther) and continue al-most to Frankfurt These as a part of the Hartz mountains, and although not an old castle can be seen from the car window, each of whose history is that of medieval Germany, and several days would be required to visit them in a thorough manner. Some of these castles are among the most famous in the

At last, however, the seemingly in-teminable journey ended, and I found myself in the City of Frankfurt, the ancient home of the Rothschilds, and still the home of one branch of the fam-

Frankfurt I found to be a very lively, busy and yet preity city, with many good modern buildings as well as some very ancient palaces. Prom Frankfurt very ancient palaces. From Frankfurt I took train for Heidelberg, and arrived there next morning at 10:20. It was Sunday, and everybody was out in their best. It is difficult for me to imagine a prettier site for a town than Heidelberg has, situated as it is on the banks of the beautiful Neckar river, and at the foot of the mountain, which rises almost as abruptly as a stance wall as almost as abruptly as a stone wall at the edge of the town. The town is ob-long in shape, and, perhaps, a mile long, and two blocks wide, with one fairly straight street running from end to end. or in other words, from the station to the place where you ascend to the cas-

Of course, my first thought, as I got off the train, was of the castle, and the quickest way of reaching it. In the excitement I overlooked two or three street cars that would have or three street cars that and began taken me directly there and began walking madly up the street for fear walking madly up the street for fear I would lose a minute. As the cars rat tled past me I read their signs and dis covered that I might just as well have but it was too tate to mend matters so I continued on with grim determination to walk to the castle.

THE OLD CASTLE.

When a person has for years wished to see a certain something as I have wished to see Heidelberg castle, and that wish has at last been gratified, it that wish has at last been gratified, it seems as though it were more like a dream than a reality and so it was with me when I got my first view of the old pile, which so majestically overlooks the tewn and the river below. I stood for some minutes gazing up at the beautiful view from the middle of the source which less directly below. the square which lies directly below it at the foot of the mountain. Some little at the foot of the mountain. Some little bare-footed urchins were playing Rugby or something of the sort, for one of them ran against me and brought me back to earth by a rude exclamation that I had no business standing there in everybody's road, and that if I wanted to see the castle why there was the tram station where I could go up and back for fifty pfennigs. Acting on the suggestion I soon found myself in one of those scary cars which ascend mountains in a most perpendicular hair rais. tains in a most perpendicular heir rais-ing manner, and makes one reflect on his past life, as the cable looks as though it were going to break any min-

However, the cable did not break and I shortly arrived at the castle station. From the place where the cars stop one can get a beautiful view of the city, the

can get a beautiful view of the city, the river and the hills on the opposite side of the gorge.

Though the baron of the castle was not there to meet me I felt his presence there as I walked to the entrance, which stands, as a constant reminder of what a stronghold it once must have been. Rich as England is in her ancient ruins I doubt if she has anything in this line that exceeds in beauty and grandeur of situation the Heidelberg castle. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful ruin.

At first I walked past the entrance to

More beautiful ruin.

At first I walked past the entrance to see if I could get a better view from the other side, but found myself in a beer garden. It was filled with people, tourists and Germans, some of whom had come to see the castle and others of whom were there to enjoy their beer in the mountain air. There were many students there which of course was necessary, as it would not

MAP OF RELIEF WORK.



The dotted lines indicate the path of the storm, sweeping over Calveston with the fury of a thousand fiends. In this area the relief work now is under

Environment of the second of t was scarcely discernible. She led us nto an old fashioned hall where were placed on pedestals the remains of sta-

Each one was decorated with his alloted number of duel cuts across the cheek which he paraded as though they were tuary and various other sorts of exter-lor and interior decorative work in stone, such as window-facings and cor-pices. These were not particularly inwhich he paraded as though they were his greatest possession. I did not re-main there very lang, as I was anxious to get inside the Castle, so turned back to the old entrance, with its sixteenth century turret on each side and its drawbridge and steel piked hanging gate, and went in. teresting to me, although some of the sculpture work was very fine. We did not remain long in this place, but proceeded directly to the cellar, which con-

what has been there.

The building facing the entrance on the opposite side of the court is being remodelled, to be used as the museum, which now occupies one of the other buildings. The original statues are being taken down and copies put in their place. This I suppose is being done to preserve them from further injury, but it robs the place of a great deal of its interest to have the original squres taken away. This building was erected about 1580.

At the entrance, tickets are sold for admission to the castle. Having pur-chased one I gave it to the doorkeeper, and a party being made up, we were pur in the hands of an English speaking | As I said before, it was Sunday and

Immediately on entering the court one is impressed with the beautiful decorations of the buildings fronting on it. Though somewhat worn away by time and the weather, the stone cornices and telves between the windows retain enough of their original splendor to make one open his eyes when he thinks what has been there.

The building facing the estrates tains the immense barrels for which The smaller one is to be seen first and its capacity is not to be laughed at.
I have forgotten its capacity, but the larger one, or, as it is called, "the great Tun," has a capacity of 49,000 gallons. The front of the barrel is carved most beautifully. A small pair of stairs leads

one down from the room of the smaller to the room of the larger barrel, which fills very comfortably all the available space in the room, The barrel has had no wine in it since about 1750.

dred feet perpendicular, from where the hill descends down another hundred feet or so (though not quite so straight up and down) into the town.

JOHN SEALY HOSPITAL DESTROYED.

The storm flend spared not the refuges of the sick and dying. A frightful

episode of the compest is the destruction of John Sealy hospital, where hun-

dreds of patients became the helpless victims of wind and waters. This was

one of the finest structures in Galveston.

spect. Services in the church, not far from the foot of the hill where the castle stands, were in progress, and from where we stood on the left balcony the

where we stood on the left balcony the singing of the choir lent its charm to the romantic scene. They were singing a chorus from the Messlah, and it sounded beautiful.

I was quite lost in reflection, when the broken English of my guide grated on my nerves and brought me back to a realization of where I was, and we proceeded to the great Tower.

From here the view is much the same as from the left balcony, only perhaps one gets a little more of it. Being nearly tired out already with stair climbing I did not go to the top but contented myself with the first story.

From here we went to the Kaiser

From here we went to the Kaiser Saal, which must have been a beautiful room judging from the interior stone work. It still shows many evi-dences of the fire which destroyed it about one hundred and fifty years ago.

Leading out of this room is

From this room one is led through winding corridors and dark dungeons and up spiral staircases till at last the left haloony is reached. From here the view is simply wonderful. Over the stone ralling is a drop of almost a hunof them of course were destroyed dur-ing the various sieges to which the old pile had been subjected, and also in the great fire; however, a large and elegant collection still remains. Barons, lords, knights and ladies in armor and fixtures, all decorate the walls of the museum, and look down from over their shields and collarettes with most disdainful expressions upon the fourists who loiter about and inspect them. This place would certainly provide a feast were one acquainted in detail with the Castle's history. It did not take me long to look through as I am neither

painter nor historian.
With the museum finished my trip through the castle and although loath to leave the place, I had to, as train time was drawing near, and I wanted to see a little more of the place from

the outside. The descent in the life shortening car was accomplished with little worse re-sults than the ascent, and I again found myself in the little square at the foot of the castle. I looked at it again for a few minutes and was left undisturbed this time by the small boys. This was the last look I had, as a car came along at this time and I boarded it for the

Thus ended my visit to the castle of Heidelberg, and I shall always consider it one of the pleasantest days I ever spent in Europe. ZUNI. spent in Europe.

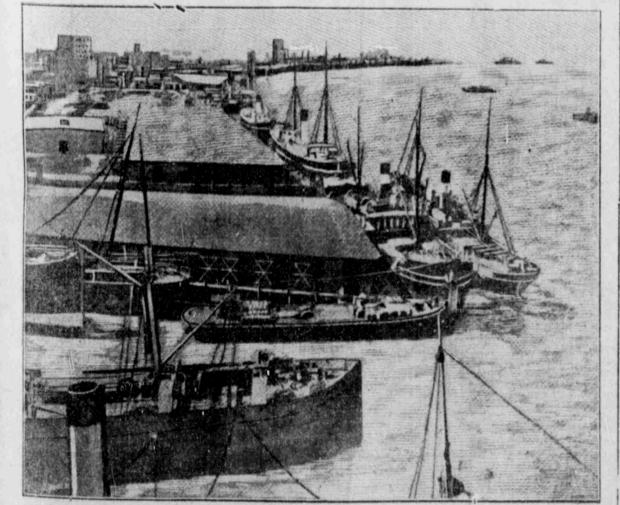
DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE DEAD. He Was Well Known in Utah in Ben Holliday Days.

New York, Sept. 21.-Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre, one of the most famous surgeons of this country, died at his home in this city today. He was 81

MECHANIC STREET AS IT IS TODAY.



Galveston's principal business thoroughfares are rivers of dead and debris. Buildings are undermined and property annihilated in the main thoroughfares of the smitten seaport. Mechanic street becomes more and more an abomination every hour,



Prosperity was the keynote of the stricken city's psaim of life. Everything seemed auspicious for Galveston before the present catastrope. The Southern Pacific and other large interests promised a brilliant future, nature smiled,